tooth, and by the preocular excavation, which is stronger than in most New World species. *S. hindenburgi* Forel is perhaps most similar in general habitus, but is much smaller than *precava* and has a more acute preapical tooth, an additional minute preapical denticle, filiform cephalic ground pilosity, and very much more abundant gastric pilosity. The other forms with preocular concavities have two spiniform preapical teeth, etc., etc. *S. precava* seems related, and possibly ancestral, to the *hindenburgi* and *elongata* groups, and perhaps through them to the other New World forms.

The preocular excavation is much more gentle than in forms belonging to the Old World *chyzeri, szalayi,* and *rogeri* groups, but it represents still another possibly ancient feature which has been lost by most New World forms.

COLLECTING IN NATIONAL PARKS

A recent action to simplify procedures governing the collection of scientific materials in areas administered by the National Park Service is of interest to entomologists. Formerly, in order to collect insects and arachnids, it has been necessary for entomologists, other than federal employees, to qualify, through appointment by the Department of the Interior, as collaborators without compensation. This involved considerable paper work and delay, both for the applicant and the Government.

The new procedure, authority for which is set forth in *The Federal Register* of May 15, 1953 (18 FR 2831, 2832), excepts the collection of insects and arachnids from the federal employment requirement. It will now be possible for qualified entomologists to submit a simple application form by mail or in person to the Superintendent of the national park or monument concerned who is empowered to issue permits to make collections for scientific purposes. The interests of science have been served well by regulations intended to preserve in the national parks and monuments a maximum of as nearly as possible undisturbed natural biological associations. Collection of specimens is limited to legitimate scientific collection of such nature as to have no measurable adverse effect upon the biological values involved. —Anon.